EUROPE.

Special Despatches by Mail to August 6.

French Muster in Strasbourg and the March for Haguenau.

An Army of Observation Under Peculiar Discipline.

The Brush at Saarbruck and the Wounded French.

LACK OF MORALE IN THE FRENCH CAMPS

The Fortress of Matz--- Its Interior Control and Command.

Sweep of the German Military Wave to the Front.

A Prussian March by Day and by Night.

Naval Operations in the Baltic.

By the European mail of the 6th of August we are enabled to continue our special written history of Our writers report MacMahon's march from Strasbourg to Haguenau. They also announce he first action of the contending troops near Saarbruck, and chronicle the incipient demoralization of the French soldiers. We have special accounts from he interior of Metz, with a correspondence from various points of Germany. The latter shows forth the success of the vast Teutonic military wave which had swollen for the destruction of Bonaparte. England's neutrality was maintained in a state of national alarm, as will be seen by our report of her continued naval preparations.

MACMAHON'S ARMY.

Muster in and March from Strasbourg-On the Route to Haguennu-Ferce of the Corps of Observation-How the Troops Appeared-Zouaves and Turcos-Camp Morale and

HEADQUARTERS MACMANON'S ARMY CORPS, STRABBOURG, August 3, 1870.

This has been a stirring day in Strasbourg. Ever dince three A. M. troops have been defiling from their various encampments, and taking the road al-most directly north to Haguenau, a small town about twenty miles from this, to which the headquarters of Marshal MacMahon's army corps proceeds to morrow. I do not know whether you will find Haguenau (pronounced, by the way, Aguinau) on the map. I have by me five different maps or the northeastern and eastern frontiers of France, and 1 can only find the place upon one of them. But you can easily pick it out when I tell you that it is or the line of rail that goes from this place to Wissembourg, and so to Landau and Manheim.

The whole of the French army, seven corps in all, will (with the exception of one corps, which is to be left at Colmar, to the south of this, and to act as an army of observation upon the Prussian corps nder the Crown Prince, which, as I said yesterday, is massed behind the Black Forest) then be upon the frontier, the left upon Thionville, with outposts to the very verge of Luxembourg, the right upon Haguenau, with outposts there upon Carlsrune

FRENCH TROOPS IN THEIR WAR PAINT. The troops that marched to the front this morning nsisted of the Taird division of Infantry of this corps d'armée and all the artillery The former consisted of two brigades under Generals of Brigade St. Hertiler and Lerebre, General of Division Raoult commanding the division.

The Brigade St. Hériller (it is the custom in the French army to call brigades after the names of the generals who command them) is composed of the Eighth Chasseurs à Pied—one battalion—and the Thirty-sixth and Forty-eighth regiments of the line, in all about 4,800 men.

The Brigade Lefebre was composed of the Second Turcos and the Second Zonaves, about 4,400 men. And thus General Raoult's division of infantry numbers some 9,200 men.

The troops were for the first time fairly in their war paint, and a very ugly paint it is with some of them. The first regiment to pass through was the Second Zouaves, consisting of three battalions, of 600 men each. The men had stowed away their red baggy trousers, and wore those garments made of brown cotton or linen. The regiment was composed of three battalions, making together about 2,400 of all ranks. The men certainly looked very ready, but they also looked exceedingly rough, In plain English, I never in my life saw such a dirty looking set of vagabonds. I do not mean to say that they were cov ered with dust or mud, which in dry or rainy weather may happen, and must happen, to any sol dier; but they looked unbrushed, unkempt, each man carrying on his back an immense load of different materials, and each zonave seemingly dressed as unlike his neighbor as ne possibly could be. I should also have liked to have paid a dollar for every man in their ranks who had washed his face to-day if any one would have paid me a cent for every man among them who had not touched water as to his outward person for the last twenty-four hours, I should have been a considerable gainer by the bar-

and.

A French infantry soldier is always heavily laden on the line of march, in my opinion far too much so. Besides his knapsack he carries one-third of the tente d'abris, or small tent, under which he siceps, including both cauvas and poles. To this is added three days rations, ninely rounds of ammunition, a heavy bianket, a still heavier cloak and his share of the cooking pots. How men can march, and, still more, how they can march and fight under such a burden, is a perfect marvel. Moreover, it follows, as a natural consequence, that if they can do even tolerably well with such loads upon them, they must do very much better without them, and the question is whether it would not be wiser to weigh them down less and let them have proportionately less comfort when they get to their wiser to weigh them down less and let them have proportionately less comfort when they get to their journey's end. But I am quite sure that of the two thousand odd hundred Zouaves of the Second regiment that marched out of Strasbourg to-day there were not a score who had not added greatly to the loads they had to carry. Some had firewood piled upon their knapsacks, others strings of onlons, cabbages or other vegetables. Some had large stone bottles of the famous local beer, others had bought for a Zouave never steals so long as he has money to buy, and they are all well off, comparatively, at present) large strings of sausages. Many had live flowly the legs to the top of their packs, the latter in nearly every single case being considerably higher than the top of the bearer's head. Potatoes also seemed to be a favorite possession with many, and some of them carried on their heads bags filled with flour, vegetables, coffee, bread of a finer quantity than their rations, or what not. These were, however, only the provident members of the regiment, and every Zouave takes a pride in being provident as regards his food for the future, as well as for the present.

Their officers tell me that they have known the men go through months of a beavy campaign in Al-germ, carrying, as a matter of course, the third of a tent, the three days' rations, the blanket, the great coat, the pack, the cooking pots and all that they are obliged to carry, and in audition to these always burdening themselves with extra weight of some duiged their tastes for fancy articles, living and dead. I saw more than one of them with a live cat perched on the outside of his pack, and not a few had tame birds—sparrows, thrushes, blue birds, and none instance a parrot—in the same proud position. Two or three hid dogs, one had a monkey, which it was said had already been through more campaigns than one in Algeria with its master, and a third had sitting, partly upon his knapseck and as third had sitting, partly upon his knapseck and as there are possessed in their usual sharp, shuffling, irregular step, but, to my ideas, how utterly unsolderlike!

DISCIPLINE AND UNIFORM.

as they sweep past in their usual sharp, shuffling, irregular step, but, to my ideas, how utterly unsoldierlike!

DISCIPLINE AND UNIFORM.

They seem to have a will of their own, do these wild sons of Gaul, and beyond that will they obey no living creature. Their discipline is like their dress and general appearance—conething quite apart from that of all troops I have ever seen or that the modern world has ever heard of. And part of their will seems to be that when off duty, even on the line of march, their officers are not to bother them or interiere with them in any way whatever. To-day, as they marched through Strasbourg, their officers did not seem to take the alightest notice of what they did not seem to take the alightest notice of what they did not seem to take the alightest notice of what they did not seem to take the alightest notice of what they did not seem to take the alightest notice of what they did not seem to take the alightest notice of what they did not seem to take the alightest notice of what they did do, but yet a more unso dierlike looking body, in the eyes of those who have been accustomed to soldlers in any civilized hand, it was impossible to imagine. In fact, they looked as if their chassepots and sword bayonets were quite accidental, and that they were a mob of men flying from a great fire or from a tremendous earthquake, carrying with them whatever they had been able to save out of the ruins of their houses.

Yet they cannot be all ruilians, or, rather, in many cases the ruilians is more assumed as part of a conventional bearing than real. I dired the other night in company with a dozen French officers, three of whom, two fleutenants and a sub-fleutenant, told me they had gone through their career as private soldiers, corporals and sergeants in the Zousves, in one of which corps they now hold commissions. It would be impossible to meet anywhere three more kindly-hearted or truer gentlemen, without a particle of the roughness which I speak of in their men or more given to the amenties

iron by the sun. His men are very proud of him, and would go anywhere and do anything for him, as I am told.

PICHTING AT HOMS.

The other day two Zouaves, both more than three-quarters drunk, had first a dispute and then a fight. They belonged to different regiments of Zouaves, and when the cause of their dispute was investigated it was found that the one had insisted upon the other admitting that the colonel I mentioned above was the very best soldier of the French army. The adversary was quite agreeable to say what the other wished, but wanted to make one exception in favor of his own colonel; but this was not enough, and so the dispute waxed hotter and flereer, until they drew their swords upon each other.

CURIOUS COMPOUND OF HUMANITY.

They are strange beings, with a curious mixture of good and bad in them, are these zouaves. As I said before, they are unlike any troops in the world, and quite an army, as it were, of themselves. They could no more be used as other French infantry are used than you could make cavairy do the work of artillery, or get the chaplain to work as doctor in the hospital. We have had for the last ten days about eight thousand of them here in Strasbourg, and only one was punished for anything like a serious offence, although they have all been "on the drink," more or less, since they arrived. The man of whom I speak was orderly at the door of a superior officer of the commissariat.

A mounted artilleryman came to the house with a letter from one of the generals, and asked the zouave to hold his horse while he mounted upstairs. The zouave did so, but like other remaining too long away he began to be bothered at having to hold the horse. What did he do but waik it away, take off the saddle and bridle and sell it to the agent of the government its own property. The money, of course, he and a score of friends got drunk with for a week, and it was only on their return to camp when the mouney was spent that he was made prisoner. On his trial he contended that he had not stolen the horse,

AT METZ.

The Imperial Guard Marches from the Fortress-Napoleon Said to Be Sick-News from the Front-Napoleon Points the First Mitrailleuse-How "Specials" Get Along With the Police-The Prince Imperial and a Cannon Ball-Fever for War and Victory-Wounded Men from the Front. METZ. August 4, 1870.

When the inhabitants of this fair city opened their eyes this morning they stared at each other with astonishment. More than half of the Imperial Guard nad stolen away during the night and early morn. Before the Messins had extricated themselves from the arms of Morpheus the troops were far advanced on their road to Boulay. Metz has now the appearance of a deserted city, and a dark, dismal, leaden toned sky adds to the general gloom.

Around the Prefecture a considerable crowd had collected at an early hour in expectation of the Emperor's departure, but his Majesty has not left, and he will not do so to-day. A report is current that he is unwell, but I trust sincerely that such is not the case; anything calculated to damp the ardor of the troops, who are eager for the fray, would be most lamentable at the present moment.

SAARBRUCK. sequence, and cannot be taken as any test of the respective merits of the rival armies. The French in number were about 50,000, the Prussians, according to a Frenchman (an eye witness), about 10,000. He says that the imperial troops had fifty or sixty killed and that the Prussian loss must have been very considerable. The most important result of the engage ment is that the mitrailleuses were tried for the first ime in real warfare. Eighteen rounds were fired with terrific result. They did their work splendidly, As a destroyer of human life they deserve to be decorated. The Prassians were on the heights above the town. The heights were carried and some forty houses in the town were burned. The action was commenced about ten o'clock and terminated about one o'clock, the Prussians still holding the railway

station. The Emperor pointed the first mitrallieuse that opened fire. The Queen of England fired the first shot at Wimbledon when the National Rifle Assochation held its first meeting, some ten years since. It is strange that in a civilized age-the nineteenth century-two of the most powerful sovereigns in the world should have encouraged their people with their own hand to take good aim for the destruction of human life. But I must not moralize: I am out on the warpath. "Arma virumque cano."

LIFE OF THE "SPECIALS." We are called vicious here-awfully pugnaciouswith the exception of newspaper correspondents, who have become wonderfully mild since the chasse aux redacteurs during the past fortnight. Last night there were eight correspondents sitting in a cafe drowning their griefs with mazagrans and kirschvasser. Six of them had already gone through the baptism of arrest. A correspondent of one of the English illustrated papers is in despair. He atempted to sketch an old woman and was immediately surrounded by gendarmes. Another who had made a sketch of some dirty boys fishing at the mouth of a dirtier drain, asked a gendarme on the following morning, where he could find Monsieur le Commissaire de Police. What do you want him for? asked the gendarme. "I wish to tell him that I am an artist, and desire to make some sketches in the town." "Why, you are the man who was sketching in the drain yesterday. We have big boots, the bristles of his cropped head standing on end, his eyes starting from their sockets, and the long waxed points of his mustache fourishing themselves about frantically as he spoke. The artist suddenly discovered that he was the possessor of seven-leagued boots, and bolted. He is "still running." You see we are pretty narrowly watched.

THE IMPERIAL BAPTISM BY FIRE. If we have gone through the ceremony of "baptism of arrest," the Prince Imperial has done that of fire. He was present at the engagement and displayed much coolness. There are plenty of stories aff at about his Imperial Highness. Among others that, seeing a cannon ball coming towards him, he took off his hat and bowed. The ball must have been an ill-conditioned sort of a body, for it does not appear to have stopped to thank the youthful imperial war-

We are all more or less butten with the war fever. f came across an old gardener a few days since, were very many, certainly a third, who in-

imagination, if duly stretched, might believe were once clean and striped blue and white. He rememred when the Prussians were here long ago; how bered when the Prussians were here long ago; how they devastated the country and abused the women. He was an old soldler, and would go again to fight if that would secure the punishment of the Prussians. His wife (poor, venerable, good old soulh looked with admiration on her worst half and his patriotism; but I cannot divest my mind of the idea that the toothless old gentleman, if he went with the army, would follow closely in the footsteps of the Prussians at the beginning of this century—at least so far as looting and raping concerned. We are on the eve of great events. The French army is ready to take the field. The parks of artilery are complete, the ambulances are ready, the commissariat department is in a state of efficiency. As the moment for deadly strife approaches the enthusassm of the troops augments. The spirit of the army is excellent. Throughout the land there is but one beilef, and that is—victory. The shots which have been fired between the outposts have given fresh courage to the French, who pat their chassepous with delight. That rifle has already proved its superioutly over the Dreyn.

FOSTIONS BY ORDER—FOR THE MOSELLE.

Now that the French army is on the point of taking the field. I will give you the present positions of the corps d'armée. By comparison with my former letter you will understand the changes in position which have been effected during the past of high at Strasbourg. This corps d'armée, the first, is composed of troops fresh from Africa or of men but recently returned. The celebrated Third regiment of Zouaves and the three regiments of armice, the first, is composed of troops fresh from Africa or of men but recently returned. The celebrated Third regiment of Zouaves and the three regiments of armice, the first, is composed of troops fresh from Africa or of men but recently returned. The celebrated Third regiment of Zouaves and the three regiments of Afrique. they devastated the country and abused the wo

Afrique.
The Second corps, under General Frossard, is at The Second corps, under General Frossard, is at Saaroruck, in Prussia, since Tuesday.

The Third corps, under Marcenal Bazaine, is on the river Nied, near Sardous.

The Fourth corps, under General Ladmirault, the extreme left, has advanced from Thionvild to Siezk, on the railway from Thionville to Treves.

The Pitth corps, under General de Falily, is at Sarreguemines.

The Sixth corps, under Marshal Canrobert, is still at Chalons Sur Marne.

The Seventh corps, under General Dousy, is between Strasbourg and Colmar.

The entire Garde Imperiale commences a forward movement from Metz this morning—thi August.

The parks of artiflery and the engineers are concentrating at Luneville and Nanoy.

The reserves are organizing with great rapidity in rear of the army. The Fourth batallons of infantry and Gardes Mobiles are also forming in the rear.

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From the above changes in position I should imagine that the French intend to mask Sasarionis to engage the Prussians on the Moselle and double back on the right, acrosss the Paiatinat Baviere. Ritenaue), to carry the important positions of Pirmassren, Homburg and Kaysersloulern, supported by the rallways leading from Saabrack and from Haguenau to Mannheim, the probably proposed point of concentration.

While the corps under Ladmirault, Frossard, Bazaine and Du Failly execute this movement, MacMahon and Donay wil, without doubt, cross the Rhino and will join by the right bank the left of the army in the environs of Mannheim, on the left bank of the river at the conflaence of the Necker. From thence the Prussians will be forced back on Mayence, masking the towns of Germersheim and Landau on the left bank and Rastat on the right bank.

Once arrived at this point, the Rhine will offer every facility for victualing the army.

As the combatants push forward to the front Metz becomes repeopled with the non-combatants of the army. Generals and colonels give place to intendants, captains and subalterns to paymasters, post office and commissariat employes in uniforms, the number of which is sufficient to convince me that profound study would be necessary before I sail be qualified to distinguish the various shades of military tailoring.

qualified to distinguish the various shades of military tailoring.

Sympathy.

Napoleon III. is fond of the army, and does everything to save the troops from suffering. He has given orders that bearskins and shakes shall be laid aside. The storehouses are already packed with them and many other articles of military display which, during a campaign are most irksome to the men. This action of the Emperor has given intense satisfaction to the troops, who have already suffered much during the recent extraordinary heat from being forced to wear such colfures bizarres.

The day before yesterday a column of the reserve, on the march to join the corps durmée under Bazine, were punished severely, and there were many stragglers in consequence. The weather was overpoweringly hot, and the whole column was one possessed of a supert voice, which, if fate was not against him, would assuredly have made its possessor an operatic star instead of food for powder. Suddenly he commenced singing the "Marseillaise," with such soul-surring effect that the men were electrified. Joining in the chorus their sufferings were soon forgotten, and after three hours singing the column marched into Boulay in first rate order.

Arrival of wounded have

During the past night two trains of wounded have arrived. These are the first instalments of the crippled and maimed who will occupy the forty thousand beas ordered to be brepared in this city. Prussian as well as French wounded soldiers have been brought on here. I have just seen the arrival of a fresh batch of Prussian prisoners. Men, women and children left workshop and school to see them pass. There were some cries of a bos la Prusse, but as a body the prisoners—some twenty-two in number—were not insulted.

One prisoner was struck by a rufflan, but that dastardly act found no favor in the eyes of the people. "You have struck a prisoner." said a gendarme, who arrested him, "you must come along with the rest." This man was forced to fail in and was marched through the streets with the prisoners of war. The French are a chivalrous people, and any act of a cowardly nature is scouted by them.

A CHAPLAIN EN ROUTE.

It was amusing to see an army chaplain start for the war this morning. The good priest's baggage consisted of a courier's seck of dimensions but little larger than a portemoniale and a paper parcel stuffed into his pocket. He was in light marching order. In his hand he held a ridling whip sufficient to cut the life out of the most refractory horse alive.

stuffed into his pocket. He was in light marching order. In his hand he held a riding while sufficient to cut the life out of the most refractory horse alive. A horse was saddled, but the priest found the saddle too hard and insisted on its being removed. Then a rug was foided and placed on the horse's back, secured by girths, to which the stirrup leathers were attached. Monsteur le Curé, naving tucked up the tails of his soutane, attempted to mount; but his weight, when he piaced his foot in the stirrup, brought the rug round with a run and the back of his reverence kissed mother earth. He picked himself up and by the assistance of several of the darde Mobile, who held the stirrup on the opposite side while others offered their shoulders to be sat on by chaplain and then lifted, he at last bestrode his charger and started for the war.

while others offered their shoulders to be sat on by chaplain and then lifted, he at last bestrode his charger and started for the war.

COMMOTION.

From an early hour yesterday the streets near to the Hotel de l'Europe, Major General Lebœur's headquarters, were crowded. The Messins and their Messins were in expectation of having their eyes gratified by the appearance of the 500 prisoners said to have been taken at Saarbruck on the previous day. Hope maketh the heart sick and the crowd gradually dispresed after several hours' patient watching. In the afternoon, however, a report that the Prussian prisoners had really arrived brought the sight-seers again to the front. This time their curiosity was rewarded by the appearance of fifteen prisoners of war as they passed through the streets under escort. They were all in uniform, two of them still wearing the spiked helmet. The poor fellows evidently felt their position keenly; but they bore themselves proudly, and it was the subject of general remark that they appeared to be men of a superior class. The correspondents of the foreign papers have kept themselves remarkably quiet during the past forty-eight hours, and are not to be seen in every nook and corner of the town and oitskirts as herefofore. They feel convinced that any repetition of the indiscretions recently committed will ensure their being bodily ejected from the neighborhood.

First From All..

Tuesday evening, to my surprise, I saw the correspondent who had been in prison since Friday enter the sails à manager of the hotel. He had just been liberated. Application had been made to the British Ampassader and to every other recognized cliannel of communication for his release, and when the case was brought under the notice of his Majesty the order for his liberation was at once given and the infringer of military discipline again breathed the fresh air of heaven. According to his account he visited one of the camps about ten o'clock on Friday night, and was accosted by a soldier, who asked him if he wishe which he then was sor that he had visited in the morning, and his asking for Colonel P, was considered by the men to be a mere excuse to account for his presence near the camp. At last they approached a tent, described by his guides as that of Colonel P. He was received by an officer, and was unshered into the tent of the deneral in command, who was surrounded by the officers of his starf. He was accused of being a spy, and after having been interrogated by an officer strong in his belief of having mastered the mysterles of the English language, but who misunderstood and consequently misinterpreted the answers of the bewildered Klity, the latter was addressed by the General, who regretted acutely the position in which Monsieur then was, and attempted to ameliorate it by giving the order for him to be conducted to prison without delay, as a Prussian spy. The prisoner was marched off under escort, and after parading the streets for two hours in search of the military prison he was banded over by his guards to the governor of that establishment. There he passed the night in company with two of the lowest vagabonds he ever met. Lucally for him, on the following in orning a Belgian officer was brought in on a

charge similar to that which had consigned Kilty to durance vile, and they "roomed" together until the unfortunate Britisher was allowed to leave the im-

unfortunate Britisher was allowed to leave the imperial "stone jug."

The other "special" to whom I alluded in my last has been also permitted to remain in Metz; but I should imagine that he will take an early opportunity to leave the place. I learn that the intelligence which he boasted of having sent to London, and which was the cause of his arrest, has already been published.

published.

Now that the departments of the Haut-Rhin, Bas-Rhin and Moselle are in a state of siege the liberty of the subject is at a discount, and the residences of inhabitants are subject to be searched at any hour of the day or night, and we never sitr without having in our pockets every scrap of paper calculated to prove our identity in case of arrest and extricate us from the clutches of the Provost Marshal and his satchiles.

AT FRANKFORT.

March of the German Army-A Military Wave by Day and Night-Public Excite ment-Policy of England, Russia and Austria-Monarchism Slightly Clouded-The

FRANKFORT, August 3, 1870. The passage of troops and artillery and stores continues day and night, and by this time a mighty orce must be collected on the frontier; the staff too is on the spot, the princes are at their headquarters, and the king has arrived yesterday at Metz. Thus sloodhound whom the French have got in power has the most reasonable expectations that it will be on a large scale, worthy of a Bonaparte. The appre ension that the war will come to our quarters has decide whether it will be carried on in German or French territory. The arrangements of the military authorities and of the railway companies for collect ing so large an army have been excellent; everything was done with the greatest regularity, and there is an army now on the Rhine more numerous than any put on foot by any nation in historical times. There is even now a reflux, as hundreds come back and are sent home, the regiments being complete, so that they are not wanted for the

The excitement of the public continues unabated Volunteers and voluntary contributions come in from all sides, and the spirit of the people is now fully up against the French, so that if the chances of war were favorable to them at the beginning, by their being better prepared, few people now begin to doubt they will ultimately succumb before German consistency and steadfastness of purpose. We have certainly the larger forces in the field, still there is no bragging, as in France, of easy success. It will, at all events, be a bloody and procrastinated war. Hitherto there have been only small skirmishes, about which there is nothing to report. ENGLAND'S NEUTRALITY.

The news which continues to reach us from England has been more discussed of late than the war, which must now take its course. The mock neutrade and her export of coal, of horses, of cartridges and cannon balls, has been too much even for Ger-

trade and her export of coal, of horses, of cartridges and cannon balls, has been too much even for German endurance. It was evident that all this was done only in favor of France, whose navy in the Baltic was to be provided with coal, while they wanted horses, of which they have generally not many to spare. The Prussian government had remonstrated against such a neutrality, and the public press proved that in this way Bagland was actually taking part with the enemy, when the disclosures about the proposals made by France to Prussia with regard to Belgium and Freach Switzerland proved to the English Ministers the stress France would put on their opposition, if, in the present struggle, she should get the better of Prussia. Since that time, it appears that they will do for their own sake what they refused for a kindred race and for a just cause. Nothing is required from them but to give up making a profit by finding the enemy with all his requirements; their assistance, in a war of such magnitude, when a million of soldiers are facing each other, could never count for much.

There is every probability that we shall have yet more disclosures; no doubt that similar offers have been made at various periods to Russia and Austria, and as the latter has now been apprised that his then good friend and ally, the French Emperor, offered to assist, for a good consideration, Prussia in 1866 with 300,000 men, without having any complaint against her, even Austrian statesmen might for once see clear, and turn against the most dangerous and treacherous of their foes; thus curious things might be revealed. Still all this casts a siur on monarchy and monarchical diplomacy. As in private afairs one burglar will certainly ont take a respectable merchant in his confidence, thus French diplomacy was in private afairs one burglar for stripping an isolated or unguarded house, or as a fraudulent bankrupt will certainly not take a respectable merchant in his confidence, thus French diplomacy was in private afairs one burglar for stripp cople.
FINANCE AND AMERICAN BONDS.

The Bourse is decidedly better. Distrust is not so far spread as last week, and extends only to second rate merchants, while at first the largest firms were doubted. Money is now to be got at a regular inter-Bourse, all for cash, have become more no Americans went up to 85, and though yesterday, in consequence of foreign sale were in advance of Berlin and London yesterday, in consequence of foreign sales, as we were in advance of Berlin and London prices, they closed very firm at 83% and could be soid to a large amount. There was also some demand for mortgage bonds, of course at low prices; but still it was the first time they were noticed since the war broke out. American rallway and credit shares are equally better, and were largely bought on Berlin and Vienna account, while government stocks of all kinds are flat, large sales at low prices being reported. Then Wurtemburg wants a loan, and offers six per cent ex interest. The loan of the Northern Confederation of 120,000,000 thalers, five per cent, at 88 per cent, is subscribed for to-day. While the Bourse is recovering, and such capital as cannot now be invested in industry or is withdrawn therefrom is invested in public securities, dur tradespeoum to the storm. They can neither get in their money nor obtain credit from their beakers. The ple and millowners are hard pressed and may succumb to the storm. They can nettier get in their money nor obtain credit from their bankers. The same is the case in Switzerland and Beignum. Both of these people will be ruined for a long time; the mills must be closed and the workpeople starved, and people talk of the extinction of slavery and of an enlightened age, when all this can be done by an adventurer who considers binself insuited by a want of ctiquette! If such is the case the three former revolutions have been good for nothing.

ENGLAND.

Can Neutrality Be Preserved ?-Piloting the French Fleet-Despatches to Heliogoland-Defence of the Irish Const-A Naval Conneil. LONDON, August 6, 1870.

Matters are evidently coming to a crisis, and it will require all the diplomacy of the present government to keep out of the present European troubles. The man Crowburst, who received £2,000 for piloting the French squadron from the Downs to the North. is likely to be marked before long as a notoriety, in consequence of the North German Ambassador here having demanded on behalf of his government that the pliot shall be criminally prosecuted for commiting a breach of the neutrality laws. The question has been laid before the Board of Trade, and I believe has been referred to the Trinity Board, who have intimated that they cannot take any steps. How it will terminate I am unable to sav: but on such trifies as these nations are sometimes thrown into the wildest disorder. This affair has been the cause of an order being issued by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, to

British pilots are not to pilot ships of war of either British pilots are not to pilot ships of war of either beiligerent, except in British waters, within three miles of the shore, or to do more than pilot such ships into or out of British ports or roadsteads when they are not at the time engaged in any hostile operations, but ships of war in distress may always be piloted out of immediate danger.

Yesterday the Rainbow—a gunboat, 235 tons, sixty

horse power, armed with two guns—left Sheerness, at the entrance of the Medway, with a detachment of marines, several sets of Baltic charts and sealed despatches for the Governor of Heligoland, a group of two islands situate twenty-eight miles from the harbors, and to the eastward of the smaller island is a good anchorage, with nearly fifty feet of water. The marines are to be disembarked for service ashore, and there is no doubt but it will be the rendezvous for the squadron of observation which I informed you in my last was to be got ready at

THE IRISH COAST.

The coast guard squadron, or second reserve squadron of iron-clads, have left the coast of Ireland, and will soon take up their several stations for the protection of the coast. During their craise the men have been exercised in squadron evolutions, steam tactics, and the shore-going men who have been drained on board for temporary service during the

cruise will, I understand, if required, be able to cruise will, I understand, if required, be able to make a very creditable appearance.

The whole coast guard fact consists of more than forly vessels of all classes, and represent a total tonage of nearly 50,000 tons and over 5,000 horse power, with an armament of 165 guns and force of more than 5,000 officers, men, marines and boys. One of these vessels is stationed at Portland, which, since the completion of the magnificent breakwater there, is fast becoming a place of great naval importance, and, in fact, it is now under contemplation by the present Board of Admiralty to purchase a plot of land there with a view of establishing a royal store yard for the supply of her Britannic Majesty's ships.

NAVAL COUNCIL.

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The Admiralty, during the past week, has summoned the several admiral superintendents of the royal yards to headquarters to consult with vice Admiral Sir Spencer Italians, the Chief of the Store Department, as to the capabilities of the several yards under their charge being able to carry out additional work which may be required for the completion and repair of ships which are shortly to be commenced.

Commenced.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.

The marines which are now being enlisted are offered a bounty, and the standard has been considerably reduced, so that some activity is being displayed among the recruiting sergeants, who are dispersed among all the large towns throughout the kingdom to beat up recruits. As an example that the government place great dependence on this arm of the British service, I may mention the fact that for no other part of the army are recruits being offered the bounty.

THE QUEEN ON DECK.

THE QUEEN ON DECK.

The royal sovereign armor-plated turret snlp, five guns, 3,765 tons, 500 horse power, which is doing the duty of guard ship while Queen Victoria remains at her marine residence at Osborne, was yesterday visited by her Majesty, who, I am told, expressed her gratification and made inquiries as to the working of the turrets. or gratification a

her gratification and made inquiries as to the working of the turrets.

In conclusion, I must remark that the member for Portsmouth, who inquired hast night of the First Lord of the Admiralty in the House of Commons as to the state of the stores at the various dockyards, and who only met with an evasive reply, was actuated to make the inquiry from pure motives, and who was well aware that in all of the Queen's yards there is a miserable deficiency of all kinds of stores. It is a immentable fact, well known and patent to all the officials who are in any way connected with the store departments at the several yards, that the houses are comparatively empty, yet in the face of this—and the fact cannot but be well known at Whitchall—the chief of the British naval administration has the temerity to publicly state in the House of Representatives that the dockyards are full of stores. Such a statement is not only likely to lead members of the House into error, but is also likely to lead to more scrious consequences, as it is only necessary to take a cruise through any of the Queen's dockyards by any one, however ignorant ne may oe of naval stores and matters, to see at a glance that such statements as are ventured by the First Lord of the Admiralty are not to be relied upon.

THE BALTIC COAST.

War Movements on the Banks of the Oder-The Commercial Marine and French Navy at Stettin. STETTIN, August 2, 1870.

It must interest your readers to hear from the northern coast of what is going on in the Baltic. I hereby transmit the following report:—

Stettin is the capital of Pomerania, situated on the left bank of the Oder river, about sixty miles from Berlin. The population is 70,000, with a great number of seamen. There are in peace times between 200 and 300 ships on commercial duty, but now, as the coast is blockaded by the French, the vessels are all lying idle at their respective piers.

manned in peace by 6,000 men, but now, it is esti-mated, by 15,000. However, just at this time it really mated, by 15,000. However, just at this time it really falls short of that, as many have been sent to Swinemande, a place which is very much more exposed, lying directly on the Batte coast.

It was reported here last evening that the French fleet had been seen off Swinemande. If so they will soon come in contact with the batteries of the fort there.

The German soldiers seem anxious for a battle. They are all in good spirits, and active, well formed men.

men.

There are two French vessels in the harbor. One is loading; the other loaded. They must put to sea to-day or to-morrow or remain here as prisoners of war. Of the two they have chosen the former. They will therefore receive an escort and be conducted safely out of the reach of the Prussian guns, when they will receive protection by their "brothess" of the French blockading squadron.

Every one has a sharp eye for strangers, and until they are fully convinced to the contrary look at them as "spies."

SWITZERLAND.

Arming for Frontier Protection-A Large Army for the Republic-The People Active. BELLINZONA, July 31, 1870.

Notwithstanding the friendly assurances of France and Prussia that the neutrality of Switzerland shall be strictly respected, the federal government has determined to place such a force on its frontiers as shall render a violation of the Helvetic territory a more difficult undertaking than if it were only defended by a respect for existing treaties.

In little more than a week's time, thanks to the military organization of this republic, in which an is a soldier, either in the active contingent or in the reserve, five divisions have been called to arms and marched to the most threatened part of the frontier, the line separating Switzerland from Baden, between Bale and Constance. Bale and

The force called out amounts to forty-two battapanies of riflemen, fifteen squadrons of dragoons and guides, eleven battations of artillery, six com-panies of military train, three companies of engieers. If complete these corps would form an effective force of 50,000 men, but as yet they do not exceed 85,000, as many men of the contingent are out of switzerland, and require some time to arrange their affairs abroad pefore they can return to take part in the defence of their country. Within a certain distance Swiss citizens are expected to return home when called to arms; for instance, the natives of this canton, when established in Italy for industrial or commercial occupations, are expected to obey the summons, even if residing so far off as Naples, under penulty of being considered deserters.

Naples, under penalty of being considered desertera. As the Swiss are an enterprising people, and fond of seeking their fortune abroad, it may be easily imagined what inconvenience and loss many of them have incurred by having to leave everything and return at a moment's warning.

Those who were at home have also had to leave their agricultural or industrial avocations and become soldiers until one of the two great beingerent Fowers shall have conquered the other, or it shall please them to make peace when tired of harassing each other. But the Swiss are patrious and willing to make any sacrifice rather than endanger their independence. I have been witnessing, during the last few days in this town, the capital of the Canton Tessin, the gathering and departure for the frontier of the active contingent of the canton, consisting of four battallons of infantry, two companies of ridemen, one battery of artillery, one company of guides and one company of engineers. The men looked hardy and in good spirits and came in singing patriotic songs. There is no useless luxury in their equipments, but their arms are excellent and everything looks serviceable. The entire population of the canton Tessin is only 130, 300, so that the above is a very creditable contribution, in proportion, to the national army, especially as the reserve and after reserve are still available.

The federal Colonel Herzog, of Thorgovia, has

after reserve are still available.

COMMANDERS.

The federal Colonel Herzog, of Thorgovia, has been named General of the federal troops, and Colonel Herzog, of Thorgovia, has been named General of the federal troops, and Colonel Paravisini, of Bale, head of the staff. The headquarters are at present at Oiten, between Bale and Lucerne.

WATCHFUL OF ITALY.

There does not seem to be much anxiety for the safety of the Swiss frontier, either on the French side or on the Italian; but if the present neutrality of the Italian government were to give way to a closer alliance with France another division of troops from the German cantons would be called out and sent to garrison the frontier districts of this canton.

out and sent to garrison the fronter districts of this canton.

NEUTRAL TRAVEL.

At present there is a great busile of travellers through Belliuzona, where diligences are still in fashion to convey people to and from the North of Italy over the great Alpine passes of St. Gothard, Luckmanier and St. Bernardino. Numbers of retarded soldiers pass through daily to rejoin their corps. A lady, related to the Prussian Commander-in-Ohlef, De Moltke, passed through this fown the older day, and while her horses were being changed she heard with much smotlon the substance of a telegram just arrived, but which subsequently turned out to be raise, stating that the French had entered Luxembourg. We shall have a railway, in time, up this beautiful valley and over the St. Gothard, the federal government having finally decided on its execution.

inally decided on its execution.

CHAPLAINS.

I was amused at reading in the official gazette here a summens for fourteen priests to present themselves within three days to the military department, to be forwarded to headquarters. If no volunteers were forthcoming they were to be taken by force to act as military chapiains. This measure has been suspended in compliance with orders from headquarters; but it would, I think, be the first instance of a military conscription for priests.

Experim.

Up to this time the Swiss troops under arms have only had to complian of the great heat while matching and maneuvring, and wherever they are quartered their fellow citizens treat them with the greatest hospitality; but the federal government is spending upwards of a million of france every week to

maintain the force even on the most economical

Scale.

Treasury bills are being issued to the amount of 5,000,000 iranes, bearing interest at the rest of four and a half per cent per annum. The meany is of course furnished by Swiss bankers and capitalists out of a patriotic feeling, but individuals of limited means may contribute even so small a sum as 100 francs. If the war should continue for some time the federal government will be obliged to contract a loan, keeping it, however, if possible, in the country.

Deficient in the country.

It is certainly very hard that a peaceable and in dustrious population should be forced to make such sacrifices in consequence of the quarreis of their more powerful neighbors; but the Swiss are ready to spend their last franc and fire their last shot before yielding one jot of their national independence of one acre of Helvetic territory.

THE WAR AND WALL STREET.

The European Contest Financially Considere by the Great Moneyed Men of Our Grea Moneyed Mart.

tion from the prices of the past few days; while governments continue strong and buoyant, with an upward tendency, and while the stock market is without any special new features; while attemethed matters in Wall street are about the same as they doubtless would have been had there been no Euro pean war, and while the attempt to produce an great fluctuations in money values here incl falled-while this is the present situation i our great monetary centre, it is very certain and attention of Wall street operators, and not alon the operators in the Gold Room and Stock Exchange and on the street, but the bankers, brokers and leading financial men whose business energies and ventures are centred here is the probable effe of this progressive sanguinary struggle between Prussia and France, both on the money market here and the respective credits of these two great Euro pean Powers-men are quietly waiting future developments. Each coming day is regarded as pregnant with momentous issues, not alone as to which of the great conflicting Powers shall come out victorious in the struggie-not alone as concerns the pos sible demolition of the French empire and other European monarchies, and the more extended establishment of republican governments on the conti-nent, but the ultimate effect of this war upon mone tary values at home and abroad.

"It is a settled fact," said a prominent Wall stree banker, upon being interviewed on Tuesday by HERALD representative, "that the days of the French empire are numbered. It will not be many days before from the ruins and ashes of the fallen empire will rise a republic."

"Upon what do you base this most positive declaration, for you certainly make your declaration very positive;" asked our reporter.
"I do make it positive," continued the banker. "I

would almost stake my existence upon it. Every thing goes to prove it. Napoleon did not dream of this result. He entered upon this war to strengthen and give permanency to the empire. As the revolting States of the South in the war of the rebellion began the war against our government to give strength and permanency to the institution of slavery, s he thought and expected by this war against Prus sia to perpetuate the empire, and through a succession of splentid victories give it additional prestige and favor with the French government, and thus pave the way for the succession of sovereign sway to fail upon the Prince Imperial Instead of this result he will find the empire abolished, as slavery has been, and himself a solitary and powerless exile."

"And so you suppose he never dreamed of such possible result?"

possible result?"

"It never entered his head for a moment. He was too much inflated with his own importance and power. He had given greatness and glory to France in peace, and he expected to achieve for her greater glory in war. His first great trust was in himself, and his account trust was in his splendid army. He believed in himself as a great military leader—as wearing the mantle and endowed with the military capacity and daring of the great Napoleon. He believed his army invincible by any force that could be sent against it.

"So you think the war a failure on his part?"

"A most miserable failure. He has made three great mistakes. The first mistake was bringing on

"So you think the war a failure on his part?"

"A most miserable failure. He has made three great mistakes. The first mistake was bringing on the war, which he might have avoided with no loss of honor to himself or glory of the French people. His second mistake was supposing that the People of Southern Germany would not unite with the Prussians. His third mistake, or rather miscalculation has been expectig to feed his army on German soil, instead of which the Prussian army are being subsisted on his own territory."

"Supposing he has a succession of victories after this?" It is possible that the war has yet hardly begun."

begun."
"He cannot and will not be successful. The French cannot stand defeat. The whole army is demoralized. No power on earth can reorganize it, can restore the espirit de corps that has been lost. The war is about ended,"

"So you give it up as hopeless?"
"So you give it up as hopeless?"
"Hopeless for France. The people of France are vacillating. They are tired of Napoleon. They have no faith in him. They have not forgotten the coup of cital. They have not forgotten the deceits that have been practised upon them."
"Will not Napoleon proclaim a republic to save himself?"

himself?"
"He may try it; but the people will have none o his proclamations. They will proclaim a republic thomselves. They will throw him completely overshoard. He is only an emperor in name now. He has staked his all, and most foolishly, too, and lost. King William might lose a dozen battles, but the divinity that hedges a king will hedge him still. He will continue a king to the end, as did his father after the death at Jena."

"Will the Prussian army nush on to Paris 21.

king William might lose a dozen battles, but the divinity that hedges at king will hedge him still. He will continue a king to the end, as did his father after the death at Jenn."

"Will the Prassian army push on to Paris?"

"I have no doubt of it. The victory before Metal settles this, that is if the French army keeps up its opposition. The military power of France is too much weakened to give much resistance. The German army is much stronger and is well officered, and moves on unifer the stimulating impetus of victory. There may be another natic between Metz and Nancy; one possibly on the Meuse river, but more probably between Rheims and Chalons, of on the Aube river, between Vidia and Bar. If the Germans are victorious in these battles, which they are almost sure to be, then the way to the French capital is clearly open before them, and they may easily reach there in ten days."

"And what will follow the taking of Paris?"

"The establishment of a republic."

"And this will end the war?"

"Unquestionably. Neither King William nor the Prussians or the Germans care to make war against the people of France. Having squelched Napoleon into victory will be complete, and they neither desire nor will ask anything more."

"How will this termination of the war affect French securities?"

"Seriously for a time. For a time there must be distrust. The new government may not be properly constructed—may not show those elements of stability so requisite as the basis of financial strength and power."

"And do you think this progress in events as you have pictured them will affect monetary values very much here?"

"Only skeptly. There may be attempts to get uppanies in Wall street; but they will be only the shrewd dodges of specinitive financiers to turn the current of monetary movements here from their accusioned channels, and the parties most likely to be damaged are the ones resorting to these dodges. Our own finances have at no time since the war been in better condition than now. There is confidence in our government—the

As we anticipated, if the recriminations among the white politicians in South Carolina were silowed to continue, some "colored gemman" would step in and take all the honors and emoluments, so has the result proven, in one instance at least. It appears that State Senator Rainey (colored) has been nominated to fill Whittemore's unexpired term in Congress from the South Carolina First district, and his election is tolerably certain. The old adage, "When rogics fall out," Ac., seems to have been slightly altered in the case of the South Carolina politicians, among whom the reading seems to be rendered, "When white politicians fall out Sambo comes by a litation with the color of the south Carolina. What will be the next?

Five Volumes of Controversy on the Alac Bama Claims.—The printing of all the papers in the State Department bearing upon the Alabama claims, called for by a resolution of the Senale last winter, has just been completed. They make five volumes of 750 pages each, beginning with the cor-respondence between Mr. Black and Minister Dallas in 1861, when the recognition of belligerency was de-clared in Paris, and run through all the diplomatio discussions of neutrality, repeits in Canada rebel discussions of neutrality, repels in Canada cruisers and kindred subjects until the matter cruisers and kindred subjects until the matter of the Alabama claims proper is reached on page 2,000. The fourth and lifth volumes are in fine type, and are principally reports of official reports and speeches in Parliament upon various subjects connected with the American war. No fears are entertained that Eugland will retailate by repristing a volume or two of the Congressional Globs—Hoston Advertises, August 16.